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oct 39—dif

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ap 16—tf

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PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH: AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. Magliabechi, "it is impossible; for there is but one in the world; that is in the Grand Seignor's

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

North against the South.

true end of government is to protect persons and rights and property of the South. property. In the South slaves are property, and That the people may act understandingly, we purpose of the Northern organization is to assail prepared index. the rights and interests of the South : the purpose of the Southern organization should be to quested to act as agents. protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply nterested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be rallied in that section, who will unite with the South

or some one else to represent them.

[Circular.]

SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meet-

ing held in this city on the 3d instant, it was

made the duty of the undersigned as a commit-

tee to correspond with the several railroad com-

adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the

first Tuesday in March next, to consider a prop-

upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail,

to an amount the interest upon which, at five per

under existing laws; and they therefore respect-

by a convention of practical men, representing

so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will

command, as they will deserve, the confidence and

submit, through us, your wishes and opinions

upon the main proposition, and upon the details

It is well known that many persons are opposed

to internal improvements by the general govern-

ment-some denying the power of Congress to

make appropriations for that object; others fear-

ing that the exercise of such power would lead

to combinations resulting in partial and unjust

legislation. It will be seen that the proposition

under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the

construction of railroads. The contracts will be

restricted to the service which the several rail-

road companies are in condition to execute when

the credit and resources of railroad companies.

The same effect, although to a less extent, re-

sults from existing laws, and surely it cannot be

urged as a valid objection to the proposed change

that it will aid in the extension of the railroad

system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed

modification will aid in extending the system by

giving greater value to railroad investments.

Under existing laws contracts are made for four

years, and the payments are continued, if not in-

creased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modi-

fication the contracts will be made, giving the

United States the perpetual use of railroads; and

the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at

the end of thirty-three years, the payments will

cease, and the department will forever thereafter

have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be super-

seded by new ones, and the present service so

diminished as to render it inexpedient to make

permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It

has also been objected that railroads now in use

may be discontinued, and that such railroad com-

panies cannot protect the department from loss.

We answer these objections by assuming that the

connected therewith.

the payments are made.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

It is alleged by their advocates that the late in defence of their rights, if the South will itself measures, called a Compromise, should be a satis- become united, and, when united, act in concert factory and final adjustment of the slavery ques- with that Northern party who give the strongest tion. They cannot become so otherwise than by and most reliable guaranties to the South. Can uniting and consolidating the South in support this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflict- it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active ing sectional interests which have arrayed the part in the next Presidential election. It will urge the South to unite upon the republican basis The result of the late elections proves that the of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able South are attached to the Union, and wish to representation to the Baltimore Convention, unharmonize with the North. To reconcile con- der a belief that the Democracy of the North flicting opinions, and secure concert and una- will unite with them in the nomination of candinimity, there must be mutual confidence and dates entitled to their confidence and support; good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections and who, if elected, will exert the power and indeal fairly and justly towards each other. The fluence of the federal government to protect the

the South demand the peaceable and quiet pos- invite a full and candid investigation of the merits session of such property. Their right to hold and qualifications of those who may be presented slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presiof the North, who, that they may more efficiently dency. As the nominations, if properly made, control public opinion in that section, have or- will receive the support of the republican party, ganized themselves into religious and political this examination of the merits of candidates combinations. They act through the press, the must be made before the meeting of the convenpulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization tion; and that the "Telegraph" may give more in one section makes it indispensable that there efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to should be a counter organization in the other; issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at because, if not resisted by such counter organiza- the reduced price of one dollar per annum. This tion, the inevitable consequence would be that weekly paper will become a valuable book of refthe Northern organization would absorb and erence, containing the facts and arguments recontrol the entire public sentiment, social, moral, lating to the Presidential election, and much other religious, and political, of that section. The political and general intelligence, with a carefully-

Postmasters and republican committees are re-

Daily, on a super-royal sheet, at five dollars per annum. Letters should be addressed to

T. C. CONNOLLY.

Publisher.

Railroad Convention. contracts will be made by a board appointed for We would call the attention of the public that purpose, and that no contracts will be given generally, and especially of all persons immeunless that board be fully satisfied that mail serdiately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to vice adequate to the payments will be amply sethe Presidents of Railroad Companies from the cured to the United States. committee of the meeting held in this city on the We desire to obtain the views of your company

3d inst. We understand that the meeting ad- upon these and all other matters of detail, and journed until the first Tuesday in March, that the respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statisgreat convention to be held at New Orleans on tics as will enable us to submit to the convention the first Monday in January may act upon the and to Congress a statement showing the comproposed modification of the laws regulating mail parative increase or diminution, as the case may contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meet- be, of the mail service performed by your coming will be fully attended, and that Railroad pany—the past, and probable future increase of Companies who cannot conveniently send dele- the weight of mails carried over the route of gates will authorize their members of Congress your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we panies in the United States, and to report to an propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation tion of the railroad convention to be held in New osition to petition Congress for a change in the Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the the newspapers in the South and West will urge panies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee, cent., would be equal to the payments to be made

DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

fully call the attention of your company to the Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.

At a meeting of gentlemen, ascembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corrections. subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting : for the opinions expressed

Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Alber Smith, of Maine, secretary. nith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation his proposition; after which, a desultory conversations held by all the gentlemen present, and the following

respect of Congress, and thus promote the adop-"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with tion of such details as may be agreed upon in "Resourced, That a committee of nwe be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Iaine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia

Maine, Robert in Summittee.
were chosen said committee.
Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.
ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! IN buying presents for the holidays persons to look at our handsome stock of Needlework Collars French Muslin and Lace Undersleeves Lace and Muslin Inside Handkerchiefs

Lace and Muslin Inside Handkerchiers
Freuch Muslin and Lace Capes, very cheap
Linen Cambrie Handkerchiefs, handsome and cheap,
with a great variety of other goods suitable for presents, to
which we invite the attention of purchasers.

E. MYERS & CO., dec 23—TuW&S) Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. AM NOW OPENING one of the finest assortment House-furnishing Articles ever offered for sale in Wa

the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies.

Il House-furnishing Articles ever offered for sale in Washington—consisting in part of Bronzed Ironware, Ital Racks from Cortian & Co.'s, Baltimore; English Britaniaware, Ala Forks and Spoons, trory handle Knives, in sets and detached pieces; together with a great many other article desirable to House-keepers, which I will sell as low as can be purchased in the District. Call and examine at H. LINDSLEY'S, (formerly Lindsley & Baden.)
Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts COACH-MAKERS. .

UNAVE JUST RECEIVED, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a fine lot of Drab Silk and other Lace twer-Plated and Brass Coach Handles, Patent Screw Axie flows, Spokes, Hubs and Hub-bands; with a general artment of every thing that can be asked for in that lin III. LINDSLEY. H. LINDSLEY (formerly Lindsley & Baden,)
Pa. av., bet, 9th and 10th ste

\$800 worth of Guns at Manufacturers' Prices C ENTLEMEN wishing to provide themselves with a fit offered, as I am determined to sell off my large state Guns before the season is over.

H. LINDSLEY. (formerly Lindsley & Baden,)
Pa. av., bet. 9th and 10th sts. dec 22-2weo

NONPARIEL Capers, Capottes, French Olives, just received and for sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., dec 22—W12w No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 22-W12w No. 5, opp. Centre DULVERIZED HERBS, for culinary use

Sage, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme. Also, puly radish, in half-pound boxes. For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., DURE BLEACHED WINTER SPERM Oil, warranted pure and to stand the coldest weather. warranted pure and to stand the coldest wenny
JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO.,
W12w No. 5, opp. Centre Market

ESTPHALIA HAMS, our own importation JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market.

THE PAUPER'S DEATH-BED. BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Tread softly-bow the head-In reverent silence bow-No passing bell doth toll-Yet an immortal soul Is passing now.

Stranger! however great, . With holy reverence bow; There's one in that poor shed-One by that paltry bed-Greater than thou. Beneath that beggar's roof,

Lo! death doth keep his state; Enter-no crowd attend Enter-no guards defend This palace gate. That pavement, damp and cold,

No smiling courtiers tread; One silent woman stands, Lifting with meager hands A dying head. No mingling voices sound-

An infant wail alone; A sob suppress'd-again That short, deep gasp, and then The parting groan. Oh! change-Oh! wond rous change-

Burst are the prison bars-

This moment there, so low, So agonized, and now Beyond the stars. Oh! change-stupendous change! There lies the soulless clod;

The Sun eternal breaks-The new immortal wakes-Wakes with his God.

MAGLIABECHI'S PRODICIOUS MEMORY.

of a man who sold greens. He had never learned to read, and yet he was perpetually poring over the leaves of old books that wer used as waste paper in his master's shop.

A bookseller who lived in the neighborhood

and who had often observed this, and knew the boy could not read, asked him what he meant by looking so much at the printed paper. He to make him a present of a copy of whatever said that he did not know how it was, but that they published. he loved it of all things; that he was very uneasy in the business he was in, and should be the happiest creature in the world, if he could live with him, who had always so many books about him. The bookseller was pleased with his answer, and at last told him that, if his master was willing to part with him, he would

Young Magliabechi was highly delighted, and the more so when his master, at the book-seller's request, gave him leave to go. He went, therefore, directly to his new and muchdesired business, and had not been long in it, before he could find any book that was asked for, as readily as the bookseller himself. Some time after this he learned to read, and from this this time forth, whenever he could find a moment's leisure, he was found with a book in his hand.

but often all the words, and the very manner of spelling.

His extraordinary application and talents oon recommended him to Ermini, librarian to the Cardinal of Medicis, and Marmi, the great Duke's librarian. He was by them introduced into the conversations of the learned, and made | whole of the sixty chambers and their connectupon everywhere as a prodigy, particularly for ast and unbounded memory.

It is said that there was a trial made of the force of his memory, which, if true, is very amazing. A gentleman of Florence, who had written a piece which was to be printed, lent he manuscript to Magliabechi, and some time after it had been returned, went to him, with a nelancholy face, and pretended to have met with a most unhappy accident, by which, he said, he had lost his manuscript. The author seemed almost inconsolable for the loss of his work, and entreated Magliabechi to try to recollect as much of it as he possibly could, and write it down. Magliabechi assured him he would, and, on setting about it, wrote down the whole manuscript, without missing a word.

By treasuring up everything he read in so trange a manner, or at least the subject and all the principal parts of the books he ran over. his head became, at last, as one of his acquaint ances expressed himself, "a universal index, both of titles and matter."

By this time Magliabechi was grown so fa mous for the vast extent of his reading, and his amazing retention of what he read, that it began to grow common among the learned to consult him when they were writing on any ubject. Thus, for instance, if a priest was composing a panegyric on a particular saint, Magliabechi would, on his applying to him, inform him what writers had spoken favorably of the saint, and in what part of their works the commendations were to be found-in some cases to the number of above one hundred auting upon other subjects; both which he did gious, like the gladness of a happy child with the greatest exactness, naming the author, doubt if any man can be called "old," so lo the book, the words, and often the very number oracle.

Latterly, he read the title-pages only; then lipped here and there into the preface, dedicaion, and advertisements if there were any, and then east his eyes on each of the divisions and lifferent sections or chapters of the book; and thus he conceived the matter almost as comoletely as if he had read it at full length.

was particularly scarce. "No, sir," answered beria.

library at Constantinople, and is the seventh book, on the seventh shelf, on the right hand as you go in."
Although Magliabechi lived so sedentary a

life, and studied so intensely, he arrived to a good old age. He died in his eighty-first year, on July 14, 1714. By his will he left a very fine library, of his own collection, for the use of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and the surplus, if any, to be given to the poor.

He was not an ecclesiastic, but chose never to marry; and was negligent, even to slovenliness, in his dress. His appearance was such as must have been far from engaging the affections of a lady; and his face, in particular, judging from the representations of him in busts, medals, and portraits, would have rather prejudiced his suit than advanced it. He received his friends, and those who came to consult with him on any points of literature. in a civil and obliging manner; though, in general, he had almost the air of a savage, and even affected it.

In his manner of living he affected the character of Diogenes; three hard eggs and a draught or two of water were his more usual repast. When any one went to see him, he was found lolling in a sort of fixed wooden cradle, in the middle of his study, with a multitude of books—some thrown in heaps, and others scattered about the floor—all round him; and this his cradle, or bed, attached to the nearest pile of books by a number of cobtant and perceived the nature and drift of his father's experiment. He came again to the edge, and at this time he did make the spring; the nearest pile of books by a number of cob-webs. At the entrance of visiters, he was accustomed to call out to them not to hurt his

Thus lived and died Magliabechi, in the midst of public applause, and with such an af-fluence, for all the latter part of his life, as very few persons have ever procured by their knowl edge or learning.

His vast knowledge of books induced Cosmo

III to do him the honor of making him his librarian; and what a happiness it must have been to Magliabechi, who delighted in nothing smile, that he forgot the danger. Be this as it so much as reading, to have the command of such a collection of books as that in the great Magliabechi was born at Florence, on the 29th of October, 1633. His parents were of so low and mean a rank, that they were well satisfied when they had got him into the service with the books in the Lorenzo library, and had the keeping of those of Leepoldo and Francesco Duke's palace. He was also very conversant with the books in the Lorenzo library, and had Maria, the two Cardinals of Tuscany.

And yet even all this did not satisfy his ex-

tensive appetite; for he had read almost all books, that is, the greatest part of those print-ed before his time, and all in it; for it was latterly a general custom, not only among authors, but of the printers, too, of those times,

It is worthy of remark, that the Duke of Tuscany, as Magliabechi assured Lord Raley, had become jealous of the attention he was receiving from foreigners, as those literary strangers usually went first to see Magliabechi before they called on the Grand Duke.

From the London Athensen THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.

The Revue des Deux Mondes gives an ac count of the researches of M. Perret in the Catacombs of Rome, which will interest our readers. It appears that the antiquarian in question has been engaged for six years in exploring the catacombs, and in copying the remains of ancient art hidden for ages in those extraordinary chambers. Burying himself for five years in this subterranean city, he has ex-He seems never to have applied himself to amined every part of it, in spite of difficulties any particular study. An inclination for reading was his ruling passion, and a prodigious all of his guides to accompany him, the intri-memory his great talent. He read every book, almost indifferently, as they happened to come into his hands, and that with a surprising quickness, and yet retained not only the sense, streams of water which ran in from above, the foulness of the air, and consequent difficulty of breathing and preserving light in the lower chambers

During his long sojourn in the nether regions, M. Perret succeeded in exploring the known at Court; and he began to be looked ing galleries; and he has now returned to France with a collection of drawings which extends to 360 sheets in large folio. Of these, 154 sheets contain representations of frescoes 65 of monuments: 23 of paintings on glass, (medallions inserted in the walls and at the bottom of vases,) containing 86 subjects; 41 drawings of lamps, vases, rings, and instru-ments of martyrdom, to the number of more than 100 subjects; and, finally, 90 contain copies of more than 500 sepulchral inscriptions. Of the 154 drawings of frescoes, two thirds are inedited, and a considerable number have been only lately discovered. Amongst the latter, as we learn from the Revue, are the paintings from the celebrated wells of Platonia, said to have been the place of interment for a certain period, of St. Peter and St. Paul. This spot was ornamented with frescoes by Pope Damasus, about A. D. 365, and has ever since remained closed up. On opening the empty tomb, by permission of the Roman Government, M. Perret discovered fresco paintings, representing the Saviour and the Apostles, and two coffins of Parian marble. It is stated, that on the return of M. Perret to France, the Minister of the Interior entered into treaty with him for the acquisition of his collection for the nation. The purchase has been arranged, and the necessary amount, upwards of £7,500, obtained by a special vote of the National Assembly. The drawings will be published by the French Government in a style commensurate with their importance.

EARLY RISING .- Happy the man who is an thors. He would tell him not only who had carly riser. Every morning day comes to him treated of his subject expressly, but also who had only touched upon it accidentally in writing and freshness. The copy of nature is contadoubt if any man can be called "old," so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. of the pages in which they were inserted. He And a youth !- take my word for it-a youth lid this so often, so readily, and so exactly, that in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over he came at last to be looked upon almost as an | breakfast at noon, is a very decrepid, ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dews sparkle upon blossoming hedge-rows-Water Cure Library.

FREE BLACKS .- A number of respectable citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, publish a card in the papers of that city, in which they say that, being satisfied that the accumulation I moved towards him, but he walked farther Magliabechi had a local memory, too, of the of the free people of color in that State is just from me, beseeching me to give the smallest claces where every book stood: as in his maser's shop at first, and in the Pitti, and several and that their removal to Liberia will be alike other libraries, afterwards; and seems to have beneficial to the whites, to them, and their carried this even farther than to the collection children, as well as to Africa, they recommend of books with which he was personally ac- a meeting to consult on the expediency and quainted. One day the great Duke sent for practicability of establishing a State Coloniza- and though he was now cured, the corpse-like him, after he was his librarian, to ask him tion Society, for the purpose of aiding free per- whiteness of his skin gave unmistakable eviwhether he could procure for him a book that sons of color to remove from that State to Li-dence that he had once been a leper.

ILLUSTRATION OF FAITH.

"Father," said a little Welsh boy to his parent, who had been explaining the Scriptures to his family, in the hall of what was once the

to his family, in the hall of what was once the manor-house, but which was then occupied by a farmer—"Father, you said you would one day, when I was old enough, teach me what Faith is. Am I old enough now?"
"Well, I think you are, Willy. Come to me," said his father, rising from his chair.
The boy no sooner approached, than his father raised him from the ground, and set him on the top of a double chest of drawers that stood beside the wall. The child's color went and came, and he was evidently afraid to stand and came, and he was evidently afraid to stand

upright in so unusual a situation.

"Now, Willy," said his father, placing himself at a little distance, and holding out his arms, "Now, Willy, stand upright and jump into my arms."

The child's position and the father's command were alike calculated to produce alarm, and did produce it. But the father's look was calm, and kind, and serious, and the child had invited the lesson; so he had nothing for it but to turn his mind to compliance.

Raising himself somewhat, at length he made an effort to jump; but his heart failed him, and he drew back farther from the edge of the drawers.

"Ah, Willy," said his father, "thou hast no but so imperfectly, and with so divided a mind, that he would have fallen but for a beam of the ceiling just above him. on which he clapped

his hands and recovered himself.

His father smiled and said, "Willy, thou hast no faith yet; but that was better than the last. Come, try once more."

The look of quiet love in the father's face. and his still open arms, at length assured our hero there really was no danger; or it may be, so much to reverence and trust in a parental may, this time little Willy stood bolt upright, and jumped over the dreaded gulf into his father's powerful arms. He looked up with a smile; and his father, setting him on the floor, said, "There, Willy, that was Faith. There is the gulf of hell between you and eternal life; your Heavenly Father holds out for you the arms of His love, and sent his only Son to die and prove it to you. Trust Him as you have trusted me, and you will save your soul."

A SINGLE SENTENCE .- On the 8th of Feb-

ruary last there died in Edinburgh a venera-ble Baptist pastor, Mr. James Alexander Haldane, in his eighty-fourth year. In his early life he commanded the man-of-war Melville Castle. While engaged in an action one day. the decks of his ship were cleared by the broad-sides of the enemy. Captain Haldane ordered a fresh set of hands to be "piped up," to take the place of the slain. The men. on seeing the mangled bodies of their comrades scatter-ed over the deck, instinctively drew back; at which their commander poured forth a volley of oaths, and wished them all in h-ll. One of the seamen, who had been religiously educated shortly afterwards said to the Captain, in a respectful and serious manner, "If God had heard your prayer just now, where should we have been?" The engagement terminated; but a greater victory had been achieved over Captain Haldane than by him. The old sailor's words were winged by Him who never smites in vain; and from that day the gallant and reckless officer became a changed man. He lived to preach the Gospel for fifty-four years. Among the early fruits of his ministry was the conversion of his brother Robert, now well tator. Robert went to Geneva and during a sojourn there of several months (about 1814) he labored with unwearied assiduity to reclaim the pastors and theological students, whom he met with from their rationalistic errors, to in doctrinate them in the evangelical faith, and to lead them to seek a personal interest in the Saviour. The blessing of God was with him. A considerable number of young men became hopefully pious; and among those in whose conversion he had a main agency were Frederick Monod, now one of the pillars of the Evangel ical Church in France; Felix Neff, the devoted young pastor of the High Alps, whose memory s held sacred in both hemispheres; and Merle D'Aubigne, the eminent historian of the Reformation. To pronounce these names is to show how impossible it must be for any created mind to gather up the results of that single conversion on board the Relville Castle. And that conversion was brought about through a single sentence addressed by a sailor to his command er, firmly but courteously reproving him for

his profanity! This case is a strong one. But is it not instructive? Does it not shame our remissness in the great daty of bringing men to Christ Does it not hold out the amplest encourage ment to fidelity and zeal in this most important work? "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars, forever." How glorious a crown, then, will adorn the brow of that poor seaman who maintained his lovalty to Christ at the hazard of offending his command er, and whose faithfulness has already told with an efficacy so powerful and so auspicious upon the church and the world!-Dr. Boardman

A LEPER.-The following account of a leper, from the pen of Mr. Counter, a late traveller in the East, will afford our readers a pretty correct notion of the appearance of the sufferers by that strange disease: "One evening, while strolling along the seashore, I saw such an ex-traordinary object before me, that I could not take my eyes off of it. It was a man, whose clothing, like that of the lower orders of India was a piece of cloth wrapped around the body from the waist downward. His skin was per feetly white, and seemed glazed, as if seared with a hot iron. His head was uncovered, and his hair, which was precisely the same color as the skin, hung down in long strips upon his lean and withered shoulders. His eyes with the exception of the balls, were a dull, murky red, and he kept them fixed on the ground, as if it were painful to him to look up, which I found to be the case. He walked slowly and feebly, and he was so frightfully thin that he seemed to stand before me a living skeleton home and friends. He told me not to come near to a polluted creature, for whom no one felt pity. He told me he had, during many years, suffered dreadfully from the leprosy He told me he had, during many Arthur's Home Journal